

A Comparative Study of Biometrical Characters Related to Yield and Quality in New Coffee Genotypes

V. S. AMARAVENMATHY¹, A. SANTARAM², C. S. SRINIVASAN¹

¹Coffee Research Sub-Station, Chettalli, Kodagu, Karnataka, India

²Central Coffee Research Institute, C.R.Station, Chikmagalur, Karnataka, India

SUMMARY

Seven genotypes of arabica coffee (*Coffea arabica* L) were studied biometrically with respect to variation for six vegetative and three reproductive characters including yield. Variation for all characters (stem girth, number of primaries, length of longest primary, bush diameter, number of fruiting nodes on primary, number of fruits per node and yield) was significant except for number of secondaries. Phenotypic and genotypic co-efficient of variation was high (> 20%) for total nodes, number of fruiting nodes and yield. Heritability estimates were high for stem girth (84.6%), and total nodes (74.4%) and low for rest of the characters.

A total score method for evaluating the over all performance of the genotypes showed that S.4643 (Brazilian Catimor) is the most promising composite genotype. S.4643 recorded the highest out-turn (16%), 'A' grade beans (68.8%) and low fruit float % (2.5%). The highest average projected yield of 1190 kg / ha clean coffee with a cup quality of FAQ + standard was also recorded by this genotype.